



# RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY

RANDOM HOUSE  
NEW YORK

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Random House Webster's College Dictionary  
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The first Random House college dictionary, the *American College Dictionary*, was published in 1947 to critical acclaim. The first edition of the *Random House Webster's College Dictionary* was published in 1991. Subsequent revisions were published in 1992, 1995, and 1996. A second, completely redesigned, revised, and updated edition was published in 1997, with updates published annually thereafter. Copyright © 1998, 1996, 1995, 1992, 1991 by Random House, Inc.

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## Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Random House Webster's college dictionary / 2nd. ed.  
p. cm.

ISBN 0-375-40741-3 (hardcover).

1. English language--Dictionaries. I. Random House (Firm)

PE1628.R28 1999

423--DC21

99-12620

CIP

Visit the Random House Web site at [www.randomhouse.com](http://www.randomhouse.com)

Typeset and Printed in the United States of America  
Typeset by the Random House Reference & Information Publishing Group

1999 Second Random House Edition

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

April 1999

ISBN: 0-375-40741-3

New York Toronto London Sydney Auckland

Staff vi  
Preface  
Sample P  
Using Thi  
Defining  
Abbreviat  
Pronuncia  
Dictiona  
Ready R  
Guide for  
Avoiding I  
Forms of A  
From Sour  
Words Mo  
Words Con  
Signs & Sy  
Presidents  
Chief Ame  
Continents  
Nations of  
Largest Isla  
Great Ocean  
Largest Lak  
Notable Mc  
Notable De  
World Map  
Index to Us

indoor feast of Hawaiian food.  
Hawaiian lū'au.  
lubrication. *lubricate* (lū'brī-  
kaytēv) *v.* 1. a member of  
the Republic of the Congo  
in of states in the region from  
L. Also called Chiluba, Cliluba,  
ba.

ō bā'vi chā); *n.* 1. a member  
ided in the 1700s by Rabbi Shlomo  
pertaining to the Lubavitcher  
tisher, after Lubavitch (a Byelorussian  
the center of the movement, 1800-1880).

sy; stupid person; lout. 2. lū'brī-  
rily, *adj.* *adv.*  
a reference mark on a compass  
ating the heading of a vessel.  
V Texas. 193; 565.

Informal. — *n.* 1. lubricant; *adj.*  
cle. — *v.* 3. to lubricate; to lū-  
i Germany; important Baltic port  
5,854.

h E Poland. 350,000.  
substance, as oil or grease; *adj.*  
1. 2. something that increases  
or used in lubricating.

ed, *cat-ing*. — *v.* 1. to apply  
er to diminish friction; make  
ease; to lubricate relations between  
liquor. 4. *slang*. to bribe.

lubricant to something. [1615-25;  
to make slippery, der. of *lubrica-*  
n. — *lū'brī-kaytēv*, *adj.* — *lū'brī-*

arousing or expressive of sexual  
75-85]. — *lū'brī-kaytēv*, *adj.*  
less. 1. oily smoothness; slipper-  
lewdness; lustfulness.

*n.* a city in the S Democratic  
aepus Lucanus) A.D. 39-65, Roman

ancient region in S Italy, NW of the  
in S Italy, comprising most of the  
mi. (9985 sq. km). Italian, Basil-

window. [1540-50; < B. MF. *lu-*  
V Italy, W of Florence, 91,656.

903-87, U.S. writer and diplomat  
Henry Robinson, 1898-1967, U.S.

with light. 2. translucent; clear  
ns. prp. of *lucere* to shine; see *lu-*  
du.

ALFALEA. [1620-30; < B. *luzerne*  
n in central Switzerland. 340,536.

capital of this canton, on Lake of  
in central Switzerland. 24 mi. [29  
German, Luzern.

stood; intelligible; a lucid explana-  
ment in his madness. 3. glowing  
ucid; transparent. [1575-85; < *luc-*

u-*lū'cid-ly*, *adv.*  
id rebellious archangel, identified  
2, the planet Venus when appear-  
ing; called *lū'cifer* match.

morning star, lit., light-bringing.  
= *lū'cifer*.

ment of bioluminescent organisms  
1. [1885-90; < L. *lūcifer*]

1. bringing or providing light. 2.  
[1640-50; < L. *lūcifer*]

parent or translucent plastic; any  
et polymers.

ns to operate for good or ill in a  
r opportunities. With my luck I'll  
ne; success; to have luck finding

d fortune is supposed to depend  
to meet or acquire through accid-

to have a run of good luck.  
n unfortunate circumstances; un-  
8 out of lucky unlucky; unfortu-

form of getluck. c. MD *ghetluke*,  
ck; fortunately. [1520-30; *lū-*

luckless (lūk', *adj.* unfortunate; hapless or ill-fated; a luckless  
venture. [1555-60; < luck/less-ly, *adv.* — luck/less-ness, *n.*  
luck-nou (lūk'nou), *n.* the capital of Uttar Pradesh state, in N India.  
[1919-115].

lucky (lūk'y (lūk'ē), *adj.* lucky-er, lucky-est, 1. having or marked by good  
luck; fortunate: That was my lucky day. 2. happening fortunately: a  
lucky accident. 3. believed to bring or foretell good luck: a lucky  
penny. [1495-1505] — luck/less-ness, *n.*

lucrative (lū'kray-tiv), *adj.* profitable; moneymaking; remunerative:  
a lucrative business. [1375-1425; late ME. (< L. *lucratus* =  
lucratus), ptp. of *lucrari* to make a profit (see *lucra*); < *lucrus* = *luc-*

lucrative-ly, *adv.* — *lū'kray-tiv-ness*, *n.*  
lucure (lū'kar), *n.* monetary reward or gain; money. [1350-1400; ME  
L. *lucrum*, profit; akin to OE. *lēan* reward, OS. OHG. *lōn*, ON. *lōn*,  
Gunn.]

luculent (lū'kyū-lent), *adj.* 1. clear or lucid: a luculent explanation.  
2. convincing; cogent. [1375-1425; late ME. < L. *luculentus*  
bright, *lūc*, s. of *lūc* light; < *luculentus*, *luc-* — *lū'kyū-lent-ly*, *adv.*

lucullan (lū'kyū-lan), also: *Lu-cul-le-an* (lū'kyū-lē-an), *Lu-cul-*  
li-an, *adj.* 1. lavish; rich; sumptuous: a Lucullan banquet. 2. of or  
pertaining to Lucullus or his style of living. [1855-60; < *lūc-*]

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bright, *lūc*, s. of *lūc* light; < *luculentus*, *luc-* — *lū'kyū-lent-ly*, *adv.*

for coasting. 2. facing down a chute, used esp. in Europe. — *v.* 2. to  
go or race on a luge. [1900-05; < dial. F. — *lūg-er*, *n.*

lug-gage (lūg'ij), *n.* suitcases, trunks, etc.; baggage. [1580-1600;  
lūc' + *gag*, on the model of *baggage*.] — *lūg-gage-less*, *adj.*

lug-ger (lūg'jə), *n.* a small ship, lug-rigged on two or three masts.  
lug-nut (lūg'nūt), *n.* a large nut fitting on a heavy bolt; used esp. in attach-  
ing a wheel to a motor vehicle.

lug-sail (lūg'sāl), *Naut.* *sail*, *n.* a quadrilateral sail bent upon a yard  
that crosses the mast obliquely. Also called *lug*. [1670-80; ME *lūgge*  
pole (now dial.; cf. *lūc*) + *sail*.]

lu-gu-bri-ous (lū'gū-brē-əs, -gyōō-'), *adj.* mournful or gloomy,  
esp. in an affected, exaggerated, or unrelieved manner: *lugubrious*  
songs of lost love. [1595-1605; < L. *lūgubri(s)* mournful.] — *lū-gū-brī-*  
ously, *adv.* — *lū-gū-brī-ous-ness*, *n.*

lug-worm (lūg'wōrm), *n.* any burrowing annelid worm of the genus  
*Aricicola*, of ocean shores, having tufted gills. [1795-1805]

Lui-chow (Chin. *lūwē'jōf*), *n.* Luzhou.  
Luik (loik, lōk), *n.* Flemish name of Lubeck.

Luik (lōk), *n.* 1. an early Christian disciple and companion of Paul;  
a physician and probably a gentile; traditionally believed to be the  
author of the third Gospel and the Acts. 2. the third Gospel.

luke-warm (lōk'wōrm), *adj.* 1. moderately warm; tepid; 2. having  
or showing little ardor; zeal, or enthusiasm; indifferent: *lukewarm ap-*  
plause. [1350-1400; ME *lukewarme* = *luke* tepid + *warne* warm]

— *luke-warm-ly*, *adv.* — *luke-warm-ness*; *luke-warmth*, *n.*  
Lule-å (lū'le-å, -lē-), *n.* a seaport in NE Sweden, on the Gulf of  
Bothnia. 66,834.

lull (lul), *v.* 1. to put to sleep or rest by soothing means: to lull a  
child to sleep with singing. 2. to soothe or quiet. 3. to give or lead to  
feel a false sense of safety. — *ut*. 4. to quiet down; let up; subside: *furi-*  
ous activity that finally lulled. — *n.* 5. a temporary calm, quiet, or  
stillness: a lull in a storm. 6. a soothing sound: the lull of falling wa-  
ters. 7. a pacified or stupefied condition: The drug put him in a lull.

[1300-50; of expressive orig. — *lūll-er*, *n.* — *lūll-er-ly*, *adv.*]

lulla-by (lū'la-bī), *n.* *pl.* lullabies, *v.* *bled*, *by-ing*. — *n.* 1. a song  
used to lull a child to sleep; cradle-song. 2. any lulling song. — *ut*. 3.  
to lull; with or as if with a lullaby. [1550-60; *lulla*, *lulla* (y), interj.  
used in cradle-songs (late ME. *lullai*, *lulli*) + *-by*, as in *aye-aye*.]

Lu-lu-i (lū'le, lū'le), *n.* Jean-Baptiste (zhān); 1632-87; French com-  
poser, born in Italy. Italian, Lu-lu-i (lū'le) (1618). — *Lu-lu-i-ism*, *n.*

lu-lu! (lū'le), *n.* *pl.* *lus*. *Slang*. any remarkable or outstanding per-  
son or thing. [1855-60; perh. generic use of the proper name *Lulu*.]

lu-lu! (lū'le), *n.* *pl.* *lus*. *Slang*. a fixed allowance paid to a legisla-  
tor, in lieu of reimbursement for actual expenses. [LULU!, with play on  
LULU!, from a facetious remark attributed to New York governor Al  
Smith.]

luma-bourg (lū'mā-bōr), *n.* former name of KANAWA.  
lum-ba-go (lūm-bā-gō), *n.* chronic or recurrent pain in the lumbar  
region of the back. [1685-95; < LL. < L. *lumb(us)* loin]

lum-bar (lūm-bār, -bār), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the loin or loins.  
— *n.* 2. a lumbar vertebra, artery, or the like. [1650-60; < NL *lumbā-*  
*ris* = L. *lumb(us)* loin + *-aris*, *Ar*.]

lum-ber (lūm-bər), *n.* 1. timber sawed or split into planks, boards,  
etc. 2. miscellaneous useless articles that are stored away. — *ut*. 3. to  
cut timber and prepare it for market. — *ut*. 4. to convert (a specified  
amount, area, etc.) into lumber. 5. to heap together in disorder. 6. to  
fill up or obstruct with miscellaneous useless articles; encumber.

[1545-55; orig. *n.* use of *lumb(us)*; i.e., useless goods that weigh one  
down, impede one's movements] — *lum-ber-er*, *n.*

lum-ber! (lūm-bər), *v.* 1. to move clumsily or heavily. 2. to make a  
rumbling noise. [1300-50; ME *lumeren*, perh. < Scand. cf. dial. Sw  
*lūmra* to resound, *lūmra* to walk heavily.] — *lum-ber-ly*, *adv.*

lum-ber-jack (lūm-bər-jāk), *n.* a person who works at lumbering.  
lum-ber-man (lūm-bər-mān), *n.* *pl.* *men*. 1. a person who deals in  
lumber. 2. LUMBERJACK. [1810-20, Amer.] — *Usage*: See *MAN*.

lum-ber-mill (lūm-bər-mil), *n.* a mill for dressing logs and lumber.  
lum-ber-yard (lūm-bər-yārd), *n.* a yard where lumber is stored for  
sale. [1780-90, Amer.]

lu-men (lū'mən), *n.* *pl.* *mens*, *mina*; (mā-nā). 1. the unit of lumi-  
nous flux, equal to the luminous flux emitted in a unit solid angle by  
a point source of one candle intensity. Abbr.: lm. 2. the canal, duct, or  
cavity of a tubular organ. [1870-75; < NL: *lūmen*, s. *lūmin* = light,  
window]

lu-min-nance (lū'mā-nāns), *n.* 1. the state or quality of being lumi-  
nous. 2. the quality or condition of radiating or reflecting light: the  
blinding luminance of the sun. 3. the quantitative measure of bright-  
ness of a light source or an illuminated surface, equal to luminous  
flux per unit solid angle emitted per unit projected area of the source  
of surface. [1875-80; < L. *lūmin* (see *LU-MEN*)]

lu-mi-nar-ia (lū'mā-nā-ri-ā), *n.* *pl.* *nari-as*. a Mexican Chris-  
mas lantern consisting of a lighted candle set in sand inside a paper  
bag. [1945-50; < MexSp, *Sp.* any lamp or lantern displayed during a  
festival < (ML. LL. *lūmināria*, orig. neut. pl. of *lūmināris* (lamp))]

lu-mi-nar-y (lū'mā-nēr-ē), *n.* *pl.* *naries*, *adj.* — *n.* 1. a celestial  
body, as the sun or moon. 2. a body, object, etc. that gives light. 3.  
a person who has attained eminence in a field or is an inspiration to  
others. — *adj.* 4. of, pertaining to, or characterized by light. [1400-50;  
late ME. *lūminary* < ML. *lūmināria* lamp. See *LU-MINARIA*.]

lu-mi-nescence (lū'mā-nēs-ə), *v.* *lū-nē-sced*, *nesc-ing* to exhibit lumi-  
nescence. [1895-1900, back formation from *LU-MINESCENT*.]

lu-mi-nescence (lū'mā-nēs-ə), *n.* 1. the emission of light not  
caused by incandescence and occurring at a temperature below that of